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September, 1932

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TREHOLME GARDENS

EARL WOODDELL SHEETS

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Capital Gardens & Homes

*A Monthly Publication Devoted to the Interests of Garden and Home
Lovers in the Metropolitan Area of the Nation's Capital.*

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PRIZE BLOOMS FROM THIS GARDEN





Photograph by courtesy of Waverly Taylor, Inc.

An admirable treatment of lawns before adjoining houses typical of the Foxall Village development

Care and Maintenance of the AUTUMN LAWN

By M. L. HEIN

THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD for the average lawn in this section of the United States is from the first of June to the middle of September. It is during this period that the recently built or the well established lawn may be injured or completely lost unless the proper methods of management and care are exercised.

Even then an excellent lawn may be severely damaged by adverse climatic conditions. The case is not hopeless, however, for by intelligent methods of management in such times the lawn will recover in a very short time, provided the grasses present in the original stand are satisfactory for this region.

A lawn containing a high percentage of Kentucky bluegrass has no superior for this region. It will stand rough treatment, is drouth and cold resistant, and in addition furnishes a beautiful turf over a long season. The writer has had a plot of Kentucky bluegrass at Beltsville, Maryland, under close observation for the past four seasons. This plot has been mowed regularly during each season with a lawn mower, has required comparatively little hand weeding and has

received no water other than the natural rainfall, but still maintains a perfect stand. The main trouble has been with white Dutch clover coming in voluntarily, particularly where fertilizers containing phosphates have been applied. In the home lawn this would not be an objectionable factor, as a small amount of clover is desirable. When it is considered that this grass survived the drouth during the season of 1930, there appears to be little doubt as to its ability to withstand drouth and adverse conditions. There is no grass, however, no matter how hardy or strong, that can survive unless properly managed.

THERE ARE FOUR MAIN POINTS to be considered in the care of a successful lawn and these will be taken up in the following order: fertilizing, mowing, watering and weeding.

Proper fertilizing is essential. A good complete fertilizer, high in nitrogen, as a 6-8-4, or 6-12-4, should be applied about the first week in March at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The 6-12-4 mixture is to be recommended for lawns that

have not been fertilized regularly. It contains more phosphate, which is one of the essential plant food elements. If the soil is low in fertility, as indicated by a weak growth of grass, this fertilizer treatment should be repeated in the fall, about the last of September, applying about 15 pounds per 1,000 square feet. This fall application is valuable for at least two reasons: the lawn will retain a healthy green color for a longer period, and sufficient plant food will be present for the grass roots to store up a reserve during the winter.

For luxuriant growth and beautiful color, lawn grasses require a considerable amount of nitrogen; consequently, it is a good practice



The lawn on sloping ground may be both utilitarian and beautiful

to apply additional nitrogen late in the spring in some quickly available form, as sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, at the rate of 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet. To obtain an even distribution of such small quantities, the fertilizer should be mixed with sand or good top soil in convenient amount for distribution. It is important to water the lawn thoroughly immediately after fertilizing, to prevent burning. As previously stated, this application should be made in late spring or to be more definite about the middle of May. The time of application of this nitrogen is most important, as it must be when it will give increased vigor to the grass,

just previous to the start of crabgrass and not at the time when it will benefit the growth of crabgrass. Late spring or early summer nitrogen applications may make trouble by causing a soft lush growth of grass which does not withstand high summer temperatures as well as grass that has not been pushed along so rapidly. In other words, feed the lawn early and late in the season, but do not try to force it during the hot summer months. Fertilizing is the most important factor in the proper care of a lawn, but as much harm can come from excessive fertilizing as from failure to fertilize.

MOWING IS THE SECOND point to be considered. A lawn in good growing condition requires frequent cutting. This is especially true if the clippings are not removed and there is reason to believe that it is a good practice to allow these clippings to remain, provided the lawn is mowed frequently, so that the grass is not smothered by a heavy layer of clippings. These fine clippings make a very good mulch which is beneficial in retaining moisture and in addition some plant food in a slowly available form is returned to the soil. Care must be exercised during the hot summer months not to clip the average lawn in this region too closely. As previously stated, it is during this time that crabgrass makes its growth, but only when it has free access to full sunlight, as this lawn pest does not thrive in the shade. The failure of crabgrass to grow well in the shade makes it possible partially to control its spread by allowing the desirable grasses to acquire more growth. This may be accomplished by raising the cutting bar of the mower. In doing this the lawn may not have the close clipped appearance from June to August that is desired by many, but it is better to sacrifice appearance in order to control the spread of crabgrass.

WATERING IS THE THIRD POINT. Sufficient moisture is a necessity for continued growth of the lawn grass. During dry periods it is necessary to water the lawn to retain the proper growth and color. The time of day the lawn is watered, makes little difference,

but it is important that sufficient water be applied to wet down to the plant roots. This can best be accomplished by sprinkling lightly at first and later applying heavier amounts. At no time should the water be applied with great force as this method will pack the soil, making it difficult for the growth of new rhizomes and causing loss of water from run-off.

As a rule there is sufficient rain in this region in the spring and fall, but during the summer it may be necessary to water the lawn. The lawn does not need as much water in the summer if close cutting is not practiced as the taller growth shades the ground, reducing the loss of moisture by evaporation.

Sprinkling should not be practiced in the early summer at the beginning of dry weather for two reasons: First, it usually comes at a time when the crabgrass is just starting to grow and watering at this time aids the crabgrass as much, if not more, than the lawn grasses. Second, by delaying the watering the grass hardens and is in better condition to withstand the hot weather and the lack of moisture.

WEEDING IS THE FOURTH and last factor in the care of a lawn. There is no quick, easy and sure way to rid the lawn of weeds, once they get started, unless one might follow the recommendation of the middle-western farmer who claimed he had a sure and certain method of eradicating the wild onion from his farm. When asked his method, he replied, "Die and

leave 'em." If a lawn has a proper start, however, and receives constant and intelligent attention during the growing season, the weeds will not be such a problem.

Crabgrass is probably our worst lawn weed. It has been allowed to grow and reseed for such a long time that much of our soil contains a large amount of seed. To date no sure methods have been found to eradicate this pest, except to cut or pull out the plants while they are still young. This is both expensive and difficult. It does seem, however, that partial control is possible, if the lawn is managed in the manner outlined in a previous paragraph. In addition, it is possible to reduce the infestation by raking the lawn prior to cutting in the late summer, or when seed is forming and by removing this clipped material. Considerable amount of crabgrass seed is removed in this manner, but it is impossible to clip crabgrass sufficiently close to get all of the seed.

Of the other weeds found in the lawns in this region the most common and troublesome are plantain, dandelion, and chickweed. The best method of eradicating these weeds is by hand digging, cutting the plants off as far below the surface as possible. Considerable work is being done on the control of weeds by the use of chemicals, but at present no satisfactory methods have been found that will kill the weeds without injury to the grass. For the present the best and most economical method of weed control is correct lawn construction and proper seeding, followed by constant care.



Photograph by courtesy of W. B. Shaw Aquatic Gardens

This well-planned scene invites to pleasant dreams. Note how the lawn is definitely a part of the landscaping



Harris & Ewing photograph

PEONIES that Prosper in Washington Gardens

By EARL WOODDELL SHEETS

MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS AGO I purchased a large collection of peonies. Since that time I have made a careful study of the requirements and behavior of nearly two hundred varieties in the region of Washington, D. C.

My first purchase was what is sometimes called a "Bargain Collection." It was a bargain in price but not in satisfaction. To my surprise, then but not now, I found that the collection was made up largely of surplus varieties from the grower's garden with a few good varieties to attract attention. Many of the varieties offered had been discarded by the best growers as they were superseded by improved varieties.

Most of the peonies in this collection, I have since learned, were varieties that do not do well under soil and climatic conditions of this section. Some of them persist in refusing to open, many not blooming at all. This statement is made advisedly and with the certain knowledge that there are more than 200 varieties of peonies that do well here.

I HAVE GROWN THEM and seen them grow in other gardens to a degree of perfection that is rarely surpassed in any other section of the country. Because there are varieties that do not open well in this section, there are those who have been led to believe that the peony is a flower primarily for northern States.

This is an erroneous assumption. The peony is one of the easiest and most satisfactory of all flowers to grow. It has a wide

range of color, and is well adapted for cutting as well as for garden decoration. It is essential, however, for best results that varieties be selected that are known to be suited to the region. For a number of years it has been my privilege and pleasure to discuss their successes and failures with a large number of local flower lovers at my annual Peony and Iris Show.

One of the very first questions asked by many is "Why have my peonies never bloomed?" There may be several reasons—among them:

- (1) Planted too deep.
- (2) Planted where water stands.
- (3) Too much shade.
- (4) Crowded by trees or other plants.
- (5) Neglected as to cultivation, allowing grass and weeds to rob them.
- (6) The choice of a variety which rarely if ever opens or blooms normally in this region.

PEONIES ARE WELL adapted for planting with other flowers. The foliage of most varieties is attractive throughout the summer and even during the fall until killing frost. Peonies do not have to be transplanted or divided for five to ten years or longer, if well cared for, depending upon the variety. They are, therefore, well adapted to the perennial border.

As a guide to the inexperienced grower of certain varieties my 1932 "Iris Lovers' Guide" would be found helpful. I have reported the results of many years of observation

and study of their requirements and habits. These varieties have been rated for the first time for the principal purposes for which peonies are grown.

Certain varieties produce very fine flowers for exhibition purposes, while others do not measure up so well, but in the garden they make a wonderful display throughout the season. Likewise, many of these varieties are of but little value in commerce, while others are very popular and are relied upon to supply our markets with the best blooms.

Under the three headings of Exhibition (E), Garden (G), and Commercial (C), have been considered the most essential qualities of plant growth as well as bloom. For example, under exhibition rating are considered the perfection of color, form, size, substance, fragrance and other factors that go to make up a winner on the exhibition table. The growth of the individual flower, the time of cutting and staging in the proper class have much to do with the showing made. Essential qualities under average conditions, other things being equal, have been considered and the ratings indicate relative merit fairly accurately.

UNDER GARDEN RATING are considered such essential qualities as color, and how it holds up in rain, sun and wind. Does it show up well on the landscape or does it fade out in the distance? Is the stalk strong enough and long enough to hold the bloom out of the foliage or is it weak, permitting the bloom to "flop" and become "drabbled" during a storm? Does the variety produce an abundance of bloom over a long period as determined by the number of bloom stalks and buds per stalk? And can they be depended upon to open well? Does the plant make a good healthy growth which improves from year to year? These and other factors have been considered in arriving at the Garden Ratings.

Under Commercial Rating have been considered the qualities that determine the adaptability of the variety for the production of marketable blooms and their value on the market. Is the color one that appeals?

Of a desirable size with a good stem? Does it keep well when cut, both in storage and in shipping? Does it please the customer when delivered by opening up beautifully as it should, keeping well for days?



The Peony Baroness Schroeder, white, which ranks uniformly high for exhibition, garden and commercial purposes

From these ratings and brief descriptions it is possible for the reader to get with little effort the most essential information, particularly applicable to the Central Atlantic states.

HAVING SELECTED A VARIETY that is known to grow successfully and bloom normally under local conditions, I will mention briefly the requirements for success with peonies.

(1) Prepare the soil thoroughly by digging eighteen inches or more deep. Fill in with top soil and mix with well rotted manure or compost. Bone meal, potash and acid phosphate are the most reliable fertilizers to use. They should not be applied to the plant but worked into the soil at planting time or when cultivated after planting.

(2) Do not plant too deep. Next to variety, planting too deep is probably responsible for more failures to bloom than all other causes. The eyes should be planted on a level with the top of the ground. Then cover with two inches of soil, not more.

(3) Avoid fresh manures. Well rotted

manure may be used liberally if well incorporated in the soil before planting or as a top dressing after planting, if care is exercised to keep well away from the roots and crown of plants.

(4) Do not plant in full shade. Some sun is essential. Many varieties require partial shade for best results. In fact, some varieties should be planted in partial shade or cut in loose bud and allowed to open in the house to obtain the rare beauty of the flower. Shade is also beneficial to some varieties that produce scant foliage. A light mulch is also beneficial for such varieties.

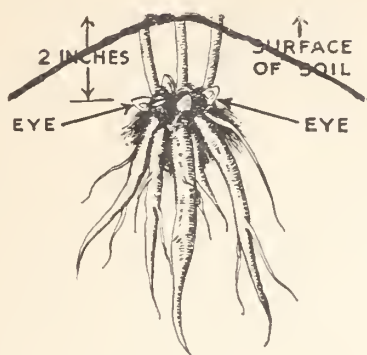
(5) Keep soil well cultivated and free from weeds and do not allow grass or other plants to crowd them at any time. Frequent cultivation is as essential as fertility and moisture for the production of vigorous plants and perfection of bloom.

I have been asked many times to name the best varieties in the different color groups. Before answering this question, I always want to know the main purpose for which grown. Whether for exhibition, garden decora-



This clump of splendid blossoms would adorn any Washington garden

HOW TO PLANT PEONIES



Dig a hole or trench at least 18 inches deep, and large enough to hold the roots without crowding. Fill in with a good soil well fertilized with bone meal, sheep manure or cow manure. Do not let the fertilizer come in contact with the roots. Place the eyes level with the ground and mound over with two inches of earth

tion or for cutting. Obviously, my ratings indicate my selections automatically.

WELL INFORMED AND RELIABLE growers often do good varieties an injustice and mislead the purchaser unintentionally by condemning a variety for exhibition when in reality a garden variety was intended or desired. Such a variety is Suzette. It does not rate very high in the show room but as a landscape pink for garden effect, it has but few equals. On the other hand, if a garden white was desired, Jubilee would not be recommended because of weak stem and few laterals, yet as an exhibition flower or for cut flower trade, it would be desirable. Likewise temperamental Salonge occasionally produces flowers that are almost unsurpassed for charm and beauty. Yet if the purpose were to produce flowers for garden purposes or the cut flower trade, the venture would result in failure.

It is important, then, that both the purchaser and the grower understand each other when recommendations for varieties to plant in the region of Washington, D. C., are requested and made. To do so will result in few failures and more general satisfaction in the growing of peonies, whether for exhibition, garden or commercial purposes.

DOUBLE PEONIES

Name of Variety	Color	Ratings		
		E.	G.	C.
Adolphe Rousseau	Dark red	90	86	88
Albert Crousse	Light pink	75	80	87
Alice Harding	Creamy white	98	86	85
Alsace Lorraine	Creamy white	88	84	80
A. M. Slocum	Lilac pink	83	86	85
A. P. Saunders	White	82	87	86
Argentine	White	94	90	86
Asa Gray	Lilac pink	84	80	78
Auguste Dessert	Bright red	86	88	80
Aurora	Light pink	75	84	82
Avalanche	White	88	87	88
Ball O' Cotton	White	92	88	82
Baroness Schroeder	White	90	90	92
Beauty's Mask	Pink	75	80	70
Ben Franklin	Dark red	88	86	92
Brand's Magnificent	Crimson	85	88	90
Candeur	Rose pink	85	84	80
Charles McKellip	Red	80	86	82
Charles Neidel	Pink	80	85	80
Cherry Hill	Bright red	86	92	85
Chestine Gowdy	Shell pink	86	82	88
Claire Dubois	Deep pink	90	86	88
Clemenceau	Dark pink	87	88	82
Cornelia Shaylor	Light pink	92	82	85
David Harum	Rose red	86	84	82
Desire	Light pink	88	88	85
Doctor H. Barnsby	Violet red	80	85	84
Duchess de Nemours	White	78	85	90
E. B. Browning	Tinted white	95	80	80
E. C. Shaw	Clear rose	96	95	88
Ella Christiansen	Bright pink	92	88	86
Elisa	Light salmon	90	87	82
Elwood Pleas	Light pink	88	84	82
Enchantresse	White	90	84	80
Eugene Verdier	Light pink	78	82	82
Eugenie Verdier	Deep pink	88	84	85
Fanny Crosby	Tinted pink	86	78	78
Felix Crousse	Red	84	84	88
Festiva Maxima	White	90	88	92
Florence Macbeth	Light pink	94	86	84
Frances Shaylor	Creamy white	90	88	85
Frances Willard	Creamy white	96	86	82
Frankie Curtis	Tinted white	95	86	84
Galathee	Light pink	86	80	80
General Gorgas	White	90	87	85
Georgiana Shaylor	Light pink	94	90	85
Germaine Bigot	Rose pink	87	84	82
Grace Loomis	Tinted white	92	80	85

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A Monthly Publication Devoted to the Interests of
Garden and Home Lovers in the Metropolitan Area
of the National Capital

Business Manager

RALPH LEE

Editor

STEPHEN JAMES

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NUMBER 1

Editorial Announcement

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS of the gardeners in Washington and surrounding territory, *Capital Gardens & Homes* presents itself to that large and growing number of garden devotees in and near the Nation's Capital.

Whether it be a formal garden filled with rare and expensive shrubs and flowers, or the more modest plot where each plant is the product of the owners' personal care, no home is quite complete without a garden.

It is to encourage the growing of more gardens, to make our present gardens better, and to provide a forum where garden lovers and home makers may meet that *Capital Gardens & Homes* is published.

DURING THE COMING MONTHS we hope to talk of the varieties and culture of the many flowers, shrubs and plants that may be grown in Washington soil and climate. We hope in these pages to show typical examples of the better gardens in the Washington area and of Capital houses that are homes because lived in.

WE ARE NOT WITHOUT RESOURCE to the best available information on these subjects. In the service of the Federal government and in the educational institutions of the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland are the world's foremost authorities on every phase

of plant growth and culture. We hope to induce many of these to become contributors to *Capital Gardens & Homes*. The leading designers and decorators of homes find residence here and their opinions and talent will be sought for the benefit of the readers of this magazine.

Capital Gardens & Homes is not the organ of any group or groups. It recognizes the influence of the garden clubs in this vicinity in recent years and the vast improvement their efforts have brought to Capital gardens. *Capital Gardens & Homes* offers a medium through which this work may be expanded and enlarged, a meeting place where experiences may be compared and checked, and we hope to work with these clubs in the furtherance of our mutual aims. Our columns will be open to garden clubs for announcement of meetings, notices of shows, results of exhibitions and other pertinent news.

Capital Gardens & Homes does not aspire to national circulation. Its contents will be restricted to interests and requirements of gardeners and home makers in the District of Columbia, in the metropolitan areas of Maryland and Virginia, and in communities and towns within the radius of comparable soil and climatic conditions.

A GARDEN AND HOME magazine which restricts its field to this area can carry many interesting and intimate features and articles that would have little appeal to those in other sections of the country. It should be without the handicap of journals that seek to cover a territory as widely different in climatic, soil and geographic conditions as the United States. This fact is becoming recognized generally and publications of similar intent may be found in many sections of the United States.

Capital Gardens & Homes will be a neighborly journal. We can meet together through its columns.



The Washington Bicentennial GARDEN CONTEST

By LILIAN WRIGHT SMITH

IN SPONSORING A GARDEN CONTEST in connection with its many other activities, the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission had a two-fold purpose in view. The first was to further the beautification of the National Capital by encouraging its citizens to make more gardens, more and better lawns and plantings. The second was to disseminate all the information possible regarding gardens and garden making so that the work begun during the bicentennial year would be carried on for years to come as an enduring contribution to the beauty of the city.

To do this it was thought best to appeal both to the garden-wise and the beginning worker through the plan of a competition. It was good psychology because it worked. As soon as the little leaflets giving the rules of the contest began to be distributed the interest and enthusiasm of the gardening element were manifested in requests for garden talks, questions of every conceivable nature and offers of cooperation of every sort.

It became evident that the Bicentennial Garden Contest was not to be perfunctory. There are nine silver trophies donated by newspapers and other public-spirited organizations and they are to be awarded to the communities in Washington and the four adjoining counties, Fairfax and Arlington in Virginia and Prince Georges and Montgomery in Maryland. Garden clubs and citizens associations all through the designated areas are determined to secure silver trophies for their own communities.

ONE CUP IS OFFERED to the white community in the District and one to the colored community showing the greatest improvement between the beginning of August and the end

of September.

The judges appointed by Dr. George C. Havenner, Executive Vice-President of the District of Columbia Commission, have made a careful survey of the competing communities with this point of the competition in mind. The judges are Mr. Clifford Lanham, Mrs. John Otto Johnson and Mr. Arthur Carr, and they are planning to give generously of their time when the final two weeks of judging come.

Another angle of the contest has been the prize offered by the United States Bicentennial Commission of their official bronze medal for the best individual garden in each community. It is evident from the number of requests made for the little marker to be displayed by the gardens entered in this part of the contest that added to the spirit of community pride and community effort is something much more personal as expressed by garden-markers in their pride and affection for their own little plot. There has been a genuine human interest as well as an horticultural one in the bicentennial garden work.

LAWNS AND LAWN-MAKING are one of the controversial points connected with beautifying the home grounds and it has been amazing to note the number of people who from experience or otherwise have formed their own opinions and are proceeding to make very good lawns from their own formulae and their own ideas.

This also was true with the growing of roses. The methods of many of this large and increasing army of new gardeners may not always be strictly scientific or approved by learned societies, but they are experimenting

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MODEL HOMES BY MODERN BUILDERS



- (1) A true type of Georgian home at 1700 Hoban Road N. W., designed by Horace W. Peasley for Boss and Phelps. The furnishings are by W. and J. Sloane. The gardens are the art of Miss Rose Greely.
- (7) A Leland Street home, Colonial type, built by Shannon & Luchs.
- (3) A home of modern architecture built by L. E. Breuninger & Sons at 1355 Jonquil Street N. W.

GARDEN CLUB ACTIVITIES

COLORFUL WITH ONE of the most gorgeous of autumn blooms, the exhibition rooms of the Carlton Hotel will blossom September 27 and 28 with the annual dahlia exhibition staged under the joint auspices of the National Capital Dahlia and Iris Society and the American Dahlia Society.

Exhibitions are to be made in five groups and 114 classes. Dahlias may be entered under the fourteen classifications of the American Dahlia Society.

Entries must be made by the exhibitor not later than 11 o'clock September 27 and must be ready for judging by 12 o'clock. The public will be admitted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the evening, while on September 28 the doors of the exhibition rooms will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock that evening, when the show closes.

A VASE EXHIBITION of six blooms open to everybody features the first group. In this group there will be awards for the largest and most perfect dahlia of the following types: Peony, Incurved Cactus, Incurved and Straight Cactus, Semi-Cactus, Formal Decorative, Informal Decorative, and Ball. The largest perfect dahlia in the show will receive particular recognition.

Groups Two and Three offer various opportunities for exhibition. Group Two generally is recognized as being the province of the smaller gardener. Group Three is open to the trade and larger growers. Growers may not exhibit in both Groups Two and Three.

GARDEN CLUBS AND CIVIC CLUBS are recognized in Group Four, two silver loving cups being offered in these divisions. A silver cup will be given the club whose members win the highest number of points in competition in other classes. A second cup is offered for the best basket of dahlias entered by individuals, garden clubs or civic organizations, the award to be decided by popular vote.

Group Five is set aside for autumn flowers other than dahlias.

Officers of the National Capital Dahlia and Iris Society are: Earl Wooddell Sheets, president; L. W. Holland, first vice-president; Mrs. W. F. Smith, second vice-president, and F. W. Dyer, secretary and treasurer. The secretary's address is 213 Washington Avenue, Aurora Hills, Virginia.

THE COMMUNITY GARDEN CLUB OF ROCKVILLE schedules two meetings for September. One will be September 9 with a hostess yet to be announced, while the second will be September 28 when Mrs. T. R. Foley will entertain. This club continued its meetings during the summer season, holding its annual picnic at the home of Mrs. George Ninas at Gaithersburg. The August 12 meeting was with Mrs. Wilson Poole, of Sillman, Maryland.

THE AYR HILL GARDEN CLUB OF VIENNA, met August 29 at the home of Mrs. Kerfoot Affeck, chairman of the program committee. The speaker was Mrs. Lilian Wright Smith, director of the Bicentennial Garden program. The work of the club in the Bicentennial program has consisted of restoring the Vienna Public Library and landscaping a plot of ground near it.

Members of the committee in charge of the library restoration are Mrs. A. W. Harkness, president of the club, and Mrs. Harry Blake, Mrs. Wesley Louke, Mrs. William Blake, Mrs. Rosa Greenwood and Miss Richardetta Gibson.

The September meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Arthur Barringer, who has built a new rock garden and wall which she will show to the members.

THE SEVERN RIVER GARDEN CLUB will hold its regular meetings at homes yet to be announced.

THE WOODRIDGE GARDEN CLUB on the evenings of August 1 and 2 held its annual gladiolus exhibition at the Sherwood Presbyterian church. The highest number of points was earned by the exhibitions of Mrs. A. H. Englebrecht, with L. M. Clarke second by one point.

The judge was Charles F. Gersdorff.

In charge of the show was a committee of which J. L. Bishop was chairman. Other members were Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. M. H. Sutton, Mrs. M. C. Kissinger, H. I. Goddard, R. H. Burtneir, L. M. Clarke and W. H. Gannaway.

THE CHEVY CHASE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GARDEN CLUB will meet Monday, September 12, at the home of the president, Mrs. D. G. Davis, 3752 McKinley Street N. W. She will be assisted by the first vice-president, Mrs. Maurice Collins.

Captain David V. Chadwick, of the Navy, will give an illustrated lecture on dahlias. Captain Chadwick is a recognized authority on the propagation of dahlias from seed, and on the care of tubers and production of exceptional blooms.

The annual election will be in October.

THE CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND, GARDEN CLUB, has no meeting scheduled for September. It will resume activities after the summer months in October.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD GARDEN CLUB OF LYON PARK met in July with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hartung.

THE BURLEITH GARDEN CLUB held its last meeting with Miss Alice Ball, 1814 Thirty-seventh Street N. W. The hostess to the club at its meeting the third Thursday in September will be Mrs. Herbert Hodges, 3804 T Street N. W.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF THE FOREST announces its officers as follows: Mrs. William Brooke, Upper Marlboro, president; Mrs. A. G. Bowie, Glenndale, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eben Toole, Lanham, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Berry, Landover, treasurer.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF CLARENDON met August 15 at the home of Prof. Paul Bowman, president. The speaker was Mrs. Lilian Wright Smith, of the Bicentennial Garden contest.

Mrs. Smith's subject was "The Ever-Blooming Perennial Border." Her address was illustrated with slides and drawings.

A committee to cooperate with the Bicentennial garden contest judges was named. It consists of Mrs. Clarence Miles, Mrs. J. T. Lipscomb, Mrs. Frank Ball, Mrs. W. F. McDonald and Gilbert Hall.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD GARDEN CLUB OF ARLINGTON COUNTY will meet September 12 with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cathcart, of Ballston.

The August meeting was with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Rothery, the discussion being on perennials, their propagation, planting and care.

The following officers for the club are announced: Miss Evelyn D. Cannon, president; Irvin M. Quigg, vice-president; Mrs. Clifford Rothery, secretary, and Mrs. Claude O. Thomas, treasurer.

THE BETHESDA COMMUNITY GARDEN CLUB will meet Wednesday, September 28, at the Battery Park Community Club house at 10:30 o'clock. This will be an informal meeting at which members will be asked to tell of gardens they have seen during the summer. Mrs. P. C. Alexander, president, will preside. Luncheon will be served after the meeting.

THE POTOMAC PALISADES LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN CLUB will hold its first meeting after the summer recess on Thursday, September 15, at the home of its president, B. F. Reynolds, Jr., at 5512 Carolina Place. "Summer's Satisfaction," will be the subject of a round-table discussion during which each member will be asked to tell of the plant or flower that has been most satisfactory during the summer.

THE BLAIR CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION lawn and garden contest results have been announced. First award, for the place presenting the best appearance, was won by Lois C. Shumac, 835 Gist Avenue.

Other awards were made to J. B. Hutt, 826 Richmond Avenue; Charles T. Plunkett, 818 Gist Avenue; Paul H. Thomsen, 903 Philadelphia Avenue, and Dr. Lloyd Y. Beers, 910 Gist Avenue.

Prizes also were given for the homes showing most improvement.

The judges were Miss Margaret Lancaster, Daniel Fahey and Prof. Walter R. Ballard.

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THE MONTGOMERY SUBURBAN GARDEN CLUB will meet Friday, September 9, at the Somerset School Building. James C. Dulin, Jr., president, will preside. Prof. J. C. Metzger, on the staff of Maryland University, will address the meeting on the care of lawns. President Dulin announces an intention to discuss the distribution of garden products among members of the club for experimental purposes, with reports back to the organization on the measure of success attained.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF FAIRFAX COUNTY is arranging an active autumn program to be announced later. Mrs. H. P. Wilson is president.

THE LEESBURG GARDEN CLUB announces its annual flower show for September 14 at the Balch Library. Exhibition rooms will be open from 3 to 5 o'clock during the afternoon. The show is staged for the benefit of the Loudoun County Hospital. Ribbons and awards will be given in each of nineteen classes.

THE GEORGETOWN GARDEN CLUB has plans for an interesting program which will be announced later.

THE TAKOMA HORTICULTURAL CLUB held its ninth annual gladiolus show in the auditorium of the Takoma Park branch library August 2 and 3. Dr. H. R. Watkins, of Somerset, judged the exhibitions. Dr. E. A. Hollowell was chairman of the show.

Captain M. H. Davis, of Cherrydale, Virginia, presented the best bloom at the show, according to the decision of the judge.

Results of the exhibition in the several classes were as follows:

Class 1—collection of 25 or more varieties—First, Rev. L. A. Hansen; second, Mrs. A. P. Harrison.

Class 2—collection of 10 varieties—First, Capt. Davis; second, E. A. Hollowell; third, Mrs. H. A. Morrison.

Class 3—collection of five varieties—First, C. B. Axline; second, John Kurz.

Class 4—tall varieties—White, first, Capt. Davis, Mrs. Catherine Edwards; second, Capt. Davis, Mrs. Ann Pfitzer; third, W. H. Youngman, Mary Pickford.

Class 5—Yellow, first, Rev. L. A. Hansen, Gold Eagle; second, Mrs. Morrison, Niagara; third, Capt. Davis, Yellow Wonder.

Class 6—Pink, first Capt. Davis, Mrs. Sisson; second, Mrs. Morrison, Giant Nymph; third, E. F. Lines, Mrs. Sisson.

Class 7—Red, first, J. T. Gable, Dr. Bennett; second, J. T. Gable, Dr. Shook; third, John Kurz, Crimson Glow.

Class 8—Lavender, first, Capt. Davis, Minuet; second, E. A. Hollowell, Capt. Boynton; third, Mrs. Morrison, Capt. Boynton. Purple, first, Capt. Davis, Aide; second, Mrs. Harrison.

Class 9—Salmon and orange: First, Capt. Davis, Marnia; second, E. F. Lines, Betty Nuthall; third, Mrs. Harrison.

Class 10—And other colors: First, Capt. Davis, Sword of Mahomet; second, Capt. Davis, Marmora; third, Capt. Davis, Marmora.

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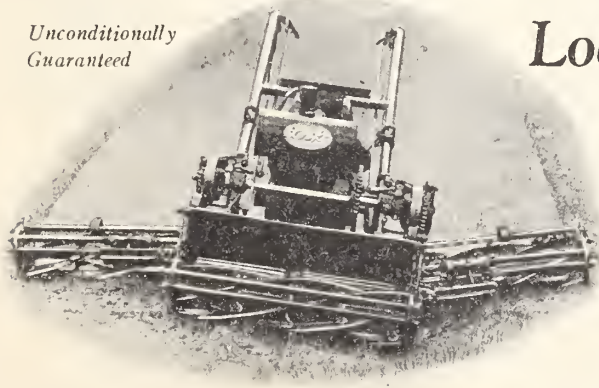
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Class 11—Primulinus hybrids, yellow: First, none; second, Mrs. E. B. Brown.

Class 12—Pink to red shades: First, none; second, Mrs. Charles Young; third, C. B. Axline.

Class 13—Salmon and orange: First, Mrs. Morrison; second, Capt. Davis; third, E. F. Lines.

Class 14—Any other color: First, Capt. Davis, Orchid; second, Capt. Davis, Orchid; third, Rev. L. A. Hansen, Darriett.

Class 15—Ruffled varieties: First, C. B. Axline, Dr. Van Fleet; second, J. T. Gable, Annie Laurie; third, Rev. A. L. Hansen, White Glory.

Class 16—Best Seedling: First, none; second, Rev. A. L. Hansen; third, Rev. Mr. Hansen.

Class 17—Best basket with own foliage: First, E. F. Lines; second, J. T. Gable; third, Mrs. Brown.

Class 18—Best vase with own foliage: First, Mrs. Morrison; second, J. T. Gable; third, E. F. Lines.

Class 19—Best basket with other flowers or foliage: First, Rev. A. L. Hansen; second, Mrs. T. C. Moore; third, John Kurz.

Class 20—Best vase with other flowers or foliage: First, Mrs. A. P. Harrison; second, Mrs. Charles G. Morgan; third, H. C. Heffner.

Class 21—Best basket or vase of other flowers: First, W. H. England; second, John Kurz; third, Mrs. E. B. Brown.

Class 22—Balsams: First, none.

Class 23—Calendulas: First, none; second, Mrs. Harrison.

Class 24—Lilies: First, Mrs. Harrison; second, Mrs. Evelyn E. Riley; third, H. C. Heffner.

Class 25—Marigolds: First, Mrs. Harrison; second, Carol E. Pierce (French marigolds); third, Patricia M. Pierce (African marigolds).

Class 26—Petunias: First, W. H. England; second, Mrs. Evelyn E. Riley; third, Mrs. Harrison.

Class 27—Zinnias, large: First, Mrs. Harrison; second, Mary Whitney; third, G. H. White. Small: First, second and third, W. H. England.

Class 28—Phlox: First, Mrs. E. B. Brown; second, Mrs. Harrison; third, John Kurz.

Class 29—Flowering shrubs: First, Mrs. Harrison; second, John Kurz.

Class 30—Any other flowers: First, John Kurz (scabiosa); second, John Kurz; third, W. H. England.

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THE GARDEN CONTEST

Continued from page 13

in their own way, learning from their own efforts, and the old Washington back yard is fast disappearing along with the high boarded alley fence. Their places are being taken by real little gardens and smart wire fences that are trellises of bloom in rose time.

THE COMMEMORATIVE WORK of the bicentennial was an expression of national idealism. In no sense was it more appropriate than in connection with the garden movement. When his public service was over and the beloved General Washington and President Washington had become a private citizen and returned to Mount Vernon to spend those last placid years of his life, it was to his garden that he turned for joy and recreation and in which he showed just that same pride and affection that the owner of a small city lot feels for the little garden he has created.

Gardens reach something in us that is universal and if this bicentennial year has helped to foster a feeling for lovely growing things, if it has helped to make a few more gardens and taught a few more people to care for them intelligently, it will not have failed to add something greatly worth while to our national life.

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PEONIES THAT PROSPER IN WASHINGTON GARDENS

Continued from page 11

Name of Variety	Color	Ratings			Name of Variety	Color	Ratings		
		E.	G.	C.			E.	G.	C.
Grace Ott	Dark crimson	94	90	90	Marcelle Dessert	Tinted white	85	82	84
Grandiflora	Pink	86	84	80	Marguerite Gerard	Light pink	85	82	88
H. A. Hagen	Dark rose	84	82	80	Marie Crousse	Light pink	90	82	85
Helen Wolaver	Silvery rose	78	86	80	Marie Lemoine	White	90	84	84
Henry Avery	Light pink	92	86	82	Marquis C. Lagergren	Bright red	80	90	86
Henry M. Vories	Salmon pink	92	85	80	Martha Bulloch	Deep pink	93	80	82
H. F. Reddick	Dark red	80	88	95	Mary Brand	Red	86	90	88
Inspecteur Lavergne	Crimson	92	87	88	Mary W. Shaylor	Light pink	93	90	86
James Boyd	Light pink	88	85	82	Maude L. Richardson	Deep pink	86	80	80
James Kelway	Tinted white	92	90	95	Mignon	Pink	90	84	82
Jeannot	Light pink	95	90	90	Milton Hill	Salmon pink	88	84	84
John M. Good	White	92	90	90	Minnie Shaylor	Light pink	92	85	85
John Richardson	Dark pink	82	87	80	Miss Salway	Lilac pink	88	84	80
Jubilee	White	92	80	90	Mons. Dupont	White	88	85	88
Judge Berry	Pink	90	84	86	Mons. Jules Elie	Light pink	96	85	95
June Day	Light Pink	92	90	82	Mons. Martin Cahuzac	Garnet red	90	80	80
Karl Rosenfield	Red	88	92	92	Mr. L. van Leeuwen	Light crimson	90	88	90
Katherine Havemeyer	Light pink	93	87	85	Mrs. A. M. Brand	White	97	86	85
Kelway's Glorious	White	98	96	90	Mrs. C. S. Minor	Creamy pink	96	90	85
Kelway's Queen	Light pink	92	85	84	Mrs. Edward Harding	White	98	95	90
La Fee	Deep pink	95	80	80	Mrs. Deane Funk	Salmon pink	90	86	84
La France	Deep pink	92	82	82	Mrs. F. A. Goodrich	Deep pink	90	84	84
La Lorraine	Pink	92	84	94	Mrs. Frank Beach	Creamy white	92	88	82
La Perle	Light pink	88	82	93	Myrtle Gentry	Pink	95	90	90
La Rosiere	Creamy white	86	86	85	Nina Secor	White	92	80	82
Lady Alexander Duff	Pink	93	88	84	Nymphaea	White	87	84	82
Lafayette	Salmon pink	80	90	85	Octavie Demay	Light pink	86	86	90
Laura Dessert	Pale yellow	92	84	76	Officinalis Rubra Plena	Red	88	84	80
Laura Vories	Light pink	90	84	84	Opal	Light pink	86	85	85
Le Cygne	White	97	84	82	Othello	Dark red	92	84	82
Lillian Gumm	Light pink	94	86	82	Paradise	Creamy pink	88	86	86
Livingstone	Rose pink	82	85	84	Pasteur	Light pink	86	84	82
Longfellow	Bright red	90	90	86	Philippe Rivoire	Red	95	95	92
Lora Dexheimer	Bright red	90	92	90	Phoebe Cary	Light pink	90	88	85
Lorch	White	92	82	86	Phyllis Kelway	Light pink	95	92	84
Lord Kitchener	Rose red	84	80	78	Pierre Duchartre	Pink	84	83	85
Loveliness	Light pink	90	84	85	President Coolidge	Lavender pink	92	88	82
Lucy E. Hollis	Pink	84	85	85	President Wilson	Pink	98	95	88
Luella Shaylor	Tinted white	95	84	85	Pride of Essex	Pink	90	82	80
Luetta Pfeiffer	Light pink	90	86	86	Primavere	Pale yellow	88	86	78
Mme. Auguste Dessert	Violet rose	87	84	84	Raoul Dessert	Deep pink	95	86	82
Mme. de Varneville	White	78	84	92	Reine Hortense	Pink	92	88	95
Mme. Edouard Doriat	White	92	88	88	Richard Carvel	Red	92	92	96
Mme. Emile Lemoine	White	92	86	88	Rosa Bonheur	Light pink	90	84	85
Mme. Gaudichau	Dark red	88	82	80	Rose Shaylor	Rose pink	98	88	85
Mme. Jules Dessert	Light pink	95	84	84	R. P. Whitfield	Deep pink	80	84	84
Mabel L. Franklin	Light pink	92	84	90	Ruth Brand	Light pink	80	78	93
					Rosette	Light pink	86	92	92
					Sarah Bernhardt	Pink	94	85	84
					Silvia Saunders	Light Pink	85	90	80
					Solange	Cream	96	80	78
					Souv. de Louis Bigot	Salmon pink	94	88	80
					Suzette	Rose pink	80	96	90

Name of Variety	Color	Ratings			Name of Variety	Color	Ratings		
		E.	G.	C.			E.	G.	C.
Therese	Light pink	96	95	90	The Moor	Crimson	84	84	80
Thomas C. Thurlow	Salmon pink	94	88	85	Vera	Dark crimson	92	90	84
Tourangelle	Light pink	95	85	84	Whitleyi Major	Tinted white	84	82	80
Umbellata Rosea	Light pink	70	88	80	<i>JAPANESE PEONIES</i>				
Venus	Pink	85	84	90	Ama-No-Sode	Rose pink	94	90	82
Victoire de la Marne	Dark crimson	90	87	88	Fuji-No-Mine	White	82	86	78
Victory Chateau-Thierry	Pink	93	87	88	Fuji-Zome-Gorono	Pink	92	88	84
Walter Faxon	Coral pink	96	84	80	Fuyajo	Dark red	92	86	75
Welcome Guest	Light pink	80	88	80	Gold Mine	Dark pink	86	90	82
<i>SINGLE PEONIES</i>					Isani-Gidui	White	95	90	82
Albiflora	White	86	88	82	Kameno-Kegoromo	Red	86	88	80
Darkness	Dark red	86	85	88	King of England	Deep red	92	90	86
Departing Sun	Light crimson	92	86	90	Kumagoe	Rose pink	84	86	78
Flanders Field	Bright red	92	90	88	Mikado	Deep rose	87	88	80
Helen	Pink	92	86	82	Ohirama	Rose pink	86	87	80
Krinkled White	White	92	88	86	Princess Duleep Singh	Dark rose	90	90	90
Le Jour	White	92	92	82	Rashoomon	Rose red	88	95	82
L'Etincelante	Deep pink	86	90	82	Some-Ganoko	Dark red	92	90	84
Madeline Gauthier	Light pink	85	84	80	Tomate-Boku	Light pink	95	92	82
Marguerite Dessert	White	86	82	80	Tokio	Rose pink	90	88	80
Mellin Knight	Dark crimson	88	87	85	Torpilleur	Red	86	90	84
Mischief	Pink	88	85	82	Toro-No-Maki	White	90	95	88
Nellie	Light pink	90	85	78	Yeso	Tinted white	76	84	80
Pride of Langport	Rose pink	90	92	80					



SINGLE



JAPANESE



DOUBLE

Types of peonies mentioned in this article



GARDEN CHORES FOR SEPTEMBER



✂ Prune deciduous trees and shrubs just before the leaves fall, either this month or next. There is little danger of so-called bleeding if the pruning is done after the middle of the month.

✂ Evergreens that have been transplanted should be kept well watered. Do not allow the roots to dry. Keep them moist up to freezing weather. Peat moss or dried leaves will conserve the natural moisture.

✂ New lawns seeded late this month have an excellent chance of success. Fall rains will hurry germination and the warmth of this climate favors a healthy growth before winter sets in. A good sod also is likely from fall sowing.

✂ For those who have the facilities and the initiative, a mushroom bed may be started now. A cellar or room where the temperature varies little from 60 to 65 degrees is good for this purpose. This enterprise will reward you handsomely if undertaken thoroughly and intelligently. But save your time if you cannot prepare a proper bed. A good spawn may be obtained from most reliable seed houses.

✂ Old vegetable stalks and corn stalks should be pulled out, dried, and perhaps burned. While the old plants add a certain amount of humus to the soil if allowed to remain, the possible destruction of insects casts the balance in favor of burning. This leaves the ground clear for next Spring's tilling, and vastly improves the appearance of the garden.

✂ Pot-grown strawberries may be planted now for next season's crop. Be sure to get both staminate and pistillate plants to insure fertilization.

✂ Cover crops, such as Rye and Clover, may be sown now on ground intended for future planting. Spaded under next Spring, these crops greatly aid the growth of flowers and vegetables.

✂ Stalks of blackberries and raspberries which have fruited this year will not bear again. Cut them off at the ground and burn them. Otherwise berry patches will become so entangled that harvesting next year will be difficult. The removal will benefit the new growth and will improve the size of the berry.

✂ Iris may be moved and replanted this month. The catalogues of specialists are an interesting study to those who are not intimately acquainted with this early blossom.

✂ Certain hardy annuals for early spring blooming may be sown now. This applies particularly to the snapdragon, poppy, calendula, larkspur, cornflower, calliopsis, China-pink, and most of the other self-sowing annuals.

✂ While September is an excellent month for transplanting, certain shrubs do better if their removal is deferred until Spring. In this list may be included the holly, azaleas, rhododendrons, Red Maple, dogwood, althea, butterflybush, and others.

✂ Transplant peonies this month. Old clumps may be divided and reset. Each division should have from three to six good eyes, and roots may be trimmed to about six inches.

✂ Established lawns will profit by an application of good fertilizer during September. It will provide nourishment during the trying winter months and will bring the lawn out lively and green next Spring.

✂ Rock gardens may be planned and built this month. Let a good rain fall upon the newly placed earth before sowing seed.

✂ Field mice, travelling in burrows made by moles, frequently attack tulip and other bulbs at this time of the year. A wire mesh around the bed is often effective. A novel method of attack is to attach a hose to the motor exhaust, gassing the mice in their tunnels.

✂ Gather soil for winter potting this month. Be sure that it contains plenty of humus and a bit of sand. Garden loam, if not too heavy, mixed with compost, is ideal for this purpose.

✂ Tree pruning may profitably be undertaken in September. Do not fail to cover the wounds with a heavy paint. Use an exterior paint, or a special tree paint may be had for this purpose.

✂ Continue to destroy seeding weeds relentlessly. Pull them out by the roots. Burn the seed stems.

✂ Slaked lime thrown on the compost heap will greatly improve its effectiveness next year. Fork over the compost bed at this time to insure a yield of rich humus.

✂ Chrysanthemums will profit by a dressing of manure water. Sheep manure water will do if carefully applied. Discourage aphids by an application of nicotine. Remove the smaller buds if large blooms are desired.

✂ Narcissi and tulip beds that have been undisturbed for several years may be dug now, the bulbs sorted and reset. Leaf mould and bone meal make a good fertilizer for these early flowers.

THE EDITOR'S GARDEN SEAT

FROM THE VANTAGE POINT of his garden seat, the editor is privileged to see the fancies and foibles of plants and people. Here we ruminate and dream, open our mail, and plan for future issues of the magazine.

Only a little hidden from the public gaze, the entire sweep of the garden and of the house may be seen from the garden seat.

At our feet the crocus will wave its snowy cap in the brisk winds of the Spring; above our head the trellised roses will bud and bloom; over there the stately hollyhocks will beckon and nod. A bird will build its nest in the evergreens at our back, while fish will dart and play about the lily pads in the pool beyond.

On either side of the flagstone walk that leads away from this retreat, the iris and the tulips, the pansies and the phlox, the delphinium and the gladiolus, the roses and the dahlias, all the colorful beauty that man has found to nurture and care for, will bloom in their season for our pleasure and delight.

These moments on the garden seat will be restful ones, achieved after hours of labor. Before they rightly may be enjoyed, hands must be washed in clean soil and the brow must be dewed with the honest moisture of toil. For only after the last task of the day is done does the laborer seek that haven from which he may look upon his handiwork with satisfaction.

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, the cost of a water garden is not prohibitive. The exotic beauty and fragrance of aquatic plants are at once one of the least expensive and most satisfying investments a gardener can make.

These floral treasures need not be confined to the large estate. A wooden tub makes a good beginning. Or for a few dollars worth of material and a day or two of labor, you can install in your garden a spot of movement, beauty and color.

Washington boasts one of the largest aquatic gardens in the United States. What more fitting than that the proprietor should tell the readers of this magazine of her experiences.

Out in Kenilworth are nine acres of pools devoted to the propagation of aquatic growth. Here for years Mrs. L. Helen Fowler has been carrying on the traditions of her father, W. B. Shaw. During a lifetime devoted to their study and care, she has produced many of the finest varieties of water plants.

One of the leading authorities on water gardening, Mrs. Fowler, aside from her specialized knowledge, has a graceful style, and her article on water plants will be one of the features of the October issue.

BY ONE OF THE FOREMOST authorities of the East, an exceptional article on peony culture may be found in this issue of the magazine.

Years of careful study, plus an artist's appreciation of the beautiful in the garden, qualifies Dr. Earl Woodell Sheets to write entertainingly and intelligently of peony growth.

All the leading varieties of peonies that do well in this vicinity and 1,800 varieties of iris grace his gardens. His annual iris and peony show is one of the features of the early season. He has originated many exceptional varieties.

Dr. Sheets for years has been identified with floral activities in Washington. He is president of the National Capital Dahlia and Iris Society and regional vice-president of the American Iris Society.

We shall save this issue of Capital Gardens and Homes. When next we buy peonies we shall consult these columns and confine our purchases to the list of 200 varieties named by Dr. Sheets that thrive in this area.

PERHAPS NO ONE HAS more quickly identified themselves with Washington gardens than has Mrs. Lilian Wright Smith, director of the Bicentennial Garden Contest. Mrs. Smith is a fluent speaker, an interesting writer, and, what is all too rare, an authority on the subjects on which she writes and talks. Her frequent talks before garden clubs the past six months have endeared her to a large audience.

Mrs. Smith in this number tells of the plans for the Bicentennial Garden Contest. We hope she may be prevailed upon to give us the result of this contest, with illustrations of the award-winning gardens.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE is a young man who has been studying lawn growth, care and maintenance for the past several years, particularly the acres he supervises at the Beltsville farms of the Department in Maryland. He is M. A. Hein, Assistant Agronomist, whose article on the care and maintenance of lawns in this issue is interesting, authoritative and timely.

"HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF MY HEATING PLANT" will be a timely topic a month or two from now. Watch for an article that treats of this problem from the standpoint of coal, gas and oil consumption. It will appear in an early issue.

"I AM SURE," WRITES Mrs. A. W. Harkness, president of the Ayr Hill Garden Club, Vienna, Virginia, "that we shall all enjoy the new magazine, and I thank you in advance for the pleasure and profit it will bring us."



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With each individual subscription to *Capital Gardens & Homes* received during September you may have your choice of any one of the offers below; each of which has a catalog value of \$1.00 or more. Please indicate your choice by name of variety. Numerals refer to Garden Rating, and varieties have been chosen with this important quality in mind.

Any Two of the following Peonies:

Alsace-Lorraine (84) Cream White	Mme. de Verneville (84) White
Avalanche (87) White	Octavie Demay (86) Light Pink
Baroness Schroeder (90) White	Opal (85) Light Pink
Duchesse de Nemours (85) White	Rosette (92) Light Pink
Felix Crousse (84) Red	Umbellata Rosea (88) Light Pink
Festiva Maxima (68) White	Venus (84) Pink

Any Three of the following Iris:

(Color refers to mass effect)

Abenda (85) Bronze	Mary Gibson (89) Buff Rose
Anber (92) Clear Yellow	Pioneer (93) Red-Purple
Ann Page (88) Lavender Blue	Primrose (90) Yellow
Apache (87) Dark Rose	Princess Beatrice (91) Lavender
Chalcedony (87) Salmon Pink	Rosado (87) Pink
Citronella (90) Golden Brown	Rose Maddier (88) Rose Maddier
Crusader (87) Violet Blue	Sir Galahad (87) Mauve
Elaine (86) Creamy Yellow	Taj Mahal (87) White
Evadne (88) Rosy Red	Theseus (90) White
Kurdestan (90) Dark Purple	Tropic Seas (87) Deep Blue
Leverrier (93) Reddish Purple	Yeoman (88) Blue
Majestic (90) Blue	Yvonne Pelletier (87) Light Blue

Any Five of the following Iris:

Alcazar (88) Purple Violet	Ochracea (84) Gold and Blue
Ambassadeur (92) Ruby Red	Palemon (85) Apricot
Argynnis (89) Yellow	Parc de Neuilly (85) Dark Blue
Dream (88) Pink	Queen Caterina (88) Pink
George Yeld (89) Rose Buff	Rajput (99) Violet
Georgia (87) Dark Pink	Ramona (86) Copper
Halo (90) Violet Blue	Rhein Nixe (86) Blue and White
Harpalion (88) Lavender Blue	Rubyd (87) Reddish Purple
Kalos (85) Rose White	Ruby Perry (87) Rose
Lady Byng (87) Pink	Seminole (87) Red
L. A. Williamson (87) Pansy Violet	Sweet Lavender (90) Rosy Mauve
March Marigold (85) Yellow-Brown	Western Dream (87) Light Violet
Mestor (88) Purple	White Queen (86) Pure White
Mrs. Hetty Matson (88) Bronze	Volande (87) Deep Pansy Blue

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